

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Pearl Mosque of India



The oldest mosque in India is the Pearl Mosque, and it is one of the most interesting on account of the great pearl kept there, which is said to be the most precious in the world. This pearl lies in a screened receptacle which is guarded always by several priests.

CURIOUS TREES IN DORSET



The snake-like trees here illustrated (Scots pine) are found at Lilliput, Dorset, England. They grow in a wood on a sheltered hillside near Bournemouth. The peculiar deformities of these trees are no doubt due to natural causes. There is no evidence that they were shaped by man, as is frequently done when twigs are twisted to form walking sticks; their bark is perfect, there being no sign of disease of any kind.

INSECTS AS HUMAN FOOD

Insects, as a group, constitute an important source of food supply for the races of mankind. They have been eaten from time immemorial, sometimes figuring as luxuries, at others a staple article of diet. Perhaps the chief food insect—and a very important one, too—is the locust. It furnishes the favorite food of many numerous African tribes, some nations living almost exclusively upon its teeming hordes. Locusts have been regarded as a luxury from the earliest times of which any records remain to us. In the British museum there is a Ninaveh sculpture showing men carrying different kinds of meat to some festival, and among them are some who carry long sticks to which locusts are tied. In Athens of old, locusts and grasshoppers were sold in the markets, and they were then preferred as dainties above the most succulent quail or the best fowl. In the law of Moses, as set forth in the book of Leviticus, we find locusts permitted as food to the Jews; and to the present day in Palestine, these insects are fried in sesame oil and eaten. In Arabia Petraea locusts are tried in the sun and ground into a kind of flour for cake-making. In Central Africa certain tribes make them into thick brown soup. In Madagascar they are baked in huge jars, then fried in grease and mixed with rice. In Algeria they are simply boiled in water and salted to taste. The Arabs grind and bake them as cakes, roast them in butter, or crush them with camel's cheese and dates; but it is said that they only resort to this fare in years of famine. In southern Russia, where locusts are still extensively eaten by the serfs,

sects neglected at the present day, for the natives of a large portion of southern Africa dig up a subterranean species, and roast it over a bright fire for food.

WIGS FROM SPUN GLASS

One of those mysteries of life which for ages man has, at certain periods, devoted his highest power of thought, concerns the inexplicable loss of that adornment, which, in his youth, nature provided for his head. Innumerable have been the means devised for warring off the inevitable.

Finally original is the solution lately devised by a Viennese scientist. An almost invisible hook of golden wire, to which is fastened a living hair, is inserted in the bald pate of him who would regain his youthful charm. The hooks are sterilized and the operation is almost painless. About 300 hairs can be inserted in an hour by a skilled operator. Each hair, it is estimated, will remain in perfect state for five years. Thus may one endowed with sufficient patience and cash regain that of which nature has deprived him.

So great has become the demand for hair wigs, braids, puffs and the like, that wig makers are at a loss where to get material for the manufacture of their product. In parts of France wigs have been made from fibers of plants, and from horse hair split and brightened, but the result has not been satisfactory. Spun glass is now heralded as the perfect substitute. Any degree of color or fineness can be obtained. The weight is very small, the luster like that of real hair, and the wigs so made are thoroughly hygienic.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND KINGS

The late King Leopold of Belgium abhorred the photographer and all his works. When his majesty met a man with a camera he always did his best to avoid him, either turning away or pulling his hat over his eyes. Queen Alexandra is favorably disposed to the photographers, and so was King Edward, provided they did not cause him any inconvenience. The queen of Spain is also gracious to the man with the camera. On one occasion a photographer followed her persistently. She sent one of her attendants to inquire the reason. The man's answer was irresistible: "I take photographs to gain my daily bread." The queen stopped, saying: "I did not know that," and allowed him to snapshot her.

RELIC OF FIFTH CENTURY

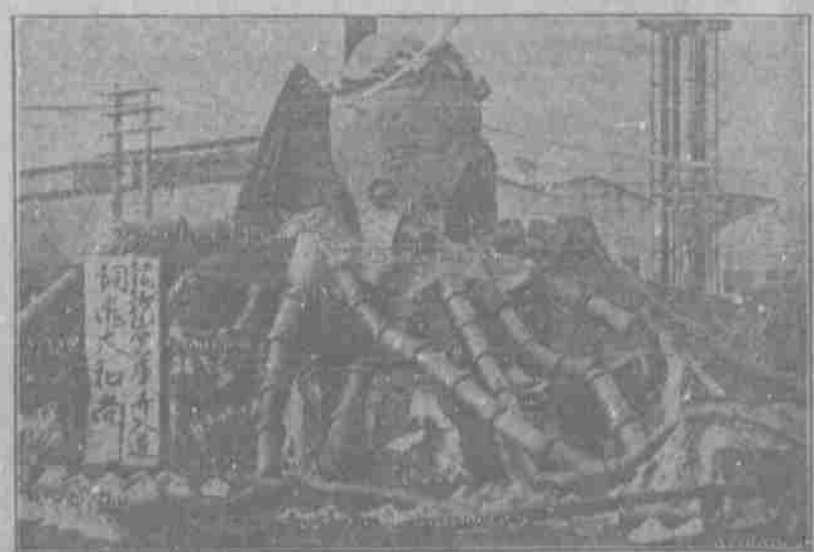


On the island of Bardsey, in the Irish sea, is a ruined tower that is a relic of the fifth century, being a memorial to the thousands of "saints" who are buried there, according to tradition. The island in ancient times had a great reputation for sanctity, and its abbey was the scene of many pilgrimages. To be buried in its soil was a thing much to be desired, and it is believed that more than 50,000 "saints" gained this privilege.

TOT SPEAKS FOUR TONGUES

Askey Tereoye Martin, four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Martin of Brooklyn, can talk in four languages. Her parents are Armenian, her mother understanding Armenian, Turkish, Greek and English. The child has picked up a wonderful knowledge of all four, it is said.

An "Octopus" of Japan



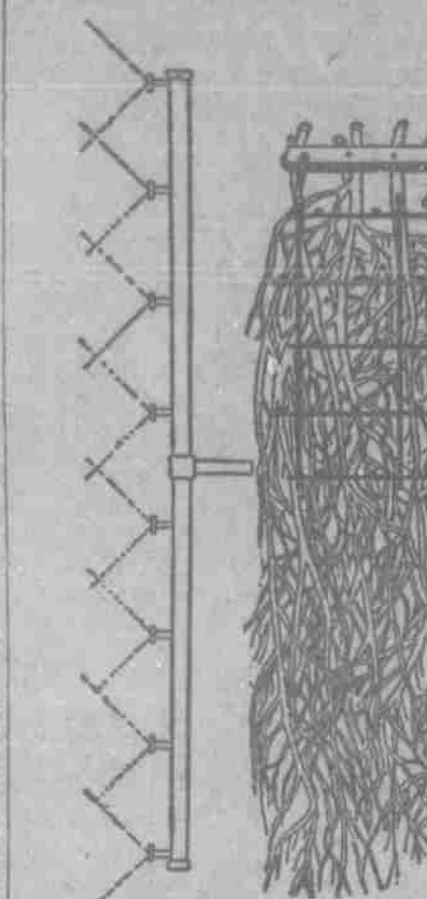
The artificial octopus here pictured was erected in accordance with custom by a number of Japanese workmen at Shikako, four miles from Daisen, Russia, to celebrate the opening of a large industrial concern. It is made up of anything the employees could lay their hands on, including a number of drain pipes to form the feelers of the monster.

ENEMIES OF ALFALFA

Leaf Weevil Has Ruined Many Fields in Utah.

Utah Experiment Station Issues Bulletin Dealing With Pestiferous Insect—How It Was First Brought to This Country.

Alfalfa is a great friend of the farmer, but like other friends it attracts enemies as it spreads. As potato culture developed insects and diseases followed and multiplied, as apple orchards accumulated in any section, insects peculiar to apple trees became pests. So it seems to be with alfalfa. In Colorado grasshoppers followed alfalfa development until they are a regular plague. In Utah the alfalfa leaf-weevil has appeared in such numbers that it has ruined many old fields. The Utah experiment station has issued a bulletin dealing with the

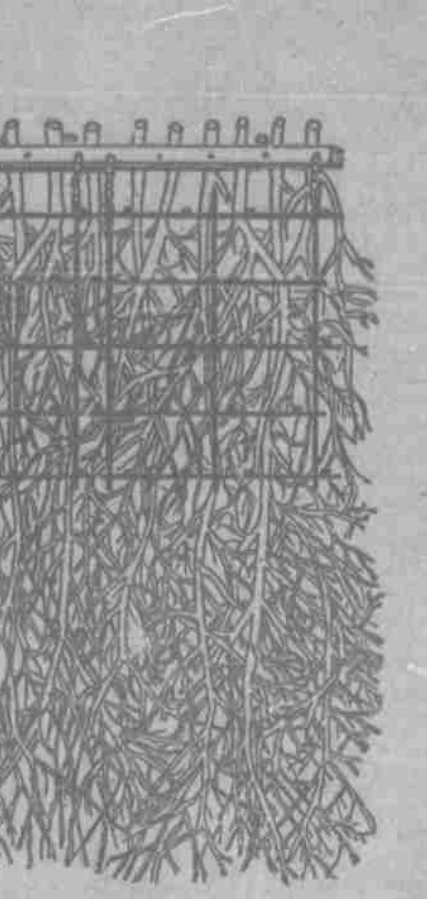


Brush Harrow for Alfalfa.

insect. It is a native of Europe and is probably found wherever alfalfa is grown, although it is not troublesome except in sections where the crop has become an extensive one. It feeds on alfalfa and on six varieties of clover, including red and crimson. It is probable that the weevil was first brought to this country in hay or straw used in packing crockery or nursery stock. It has no doubt been in the Atlantic states for some years, but has not become serious, since alfalfa is not largely grown. It seems that many western fruit orchards are surrounded by fields of alfalfa or sweet clover. The insects crawl into the fruit packages, and are in this way carried about. They also travel in hay or feed, and in this way are distributed. The insect passes the

winter as an adult beetle—in any well sheltered place. When the alfalfa starts to grow out and begin to lay eggs within a few days. These eggs hatch in seven to sixteen days and the other changes in the life of the insect follow. The insects cut holes or alts in the alfalfa stems, or at the base of the leaves where they lay the eggs and this cutting and gouging ruins the plant, and in many cases this means a loss of from 40 to 90 per cent of the crop. The young insects also feed on the plants and do great damage.

The insects are worse where the alfalfa is left a long time without re-growing and seeding. In Utah, where irrigation is given, the alfalfa fields sometimes stand 30 or more years, and these old fields are badly affected. In the east where alfalfa will probably be used as part of a long rotation it is not likely that the insect will do great damage. In Utah measures for fighting the insect have in mind the plan of preventing its feeding when it first comes through winter and then tearing up the soil lightly with a heavy dust to destroy the in-



sects and drive them away. Thus the field may be worked lightly with the disk harrow and then watered at once to rush the alfalfa into growth. In several cases close pasturing and dragging has proved helpful. Horses or sheep were turned in to keep the alfalfa eaten close. During this pasturing the field was worked at least once a week with a brush drag or a sweeper. A picture of the brush drag is shown. This is made by laying the butts of short brush five or six feet long on a plank 12 or 14 feet long, with other rows of brush shingled on—the whole thing weighted down by a tooth harrow with the teeth down directly on the brush drag. This drag knocks off many weevils and kills them, while the thick dust suffocates more.

HOW IRRIGATION WILL HELP

Washington Man Makes Address Before Hamilton Club of Chicago on Intensive Farming.

In an address before the Hamilton club of Chicago on irrigation, Mr. R. Langer of Spokane, Wash., made the following statements:

"Irrigation invariably means intensive cultivation, and this in turn means larger crops. Through the use of smaller tracts the country districts become so thickly populated they resemble suburbs of large cities; but there is no congestion, nor is there the menace of an underfed, poorly housed population. It means the ideal farm village, lighted by electricity, furnished with domestic water through pipes, good roads, rural mail delivery, telephones, automobiles, trolley lines and other modern conveniences. It means a union of the social features of town and the healthful ones of the country life and, as some one has well said, 'the disappearance of "loneliness," without the worse evil of overcrowding.'

The Great Southwest

In the great arid regions, a fall of rain was the most unusual thing in the world. Some places have gone 20 years without a drop, though that, indeed, is the exception. Yet when one of these rare wet spells came, all sorts of unexpected flowers and plants sprung up from the soil. Their seed had lain dormant awaiting the favorable moment. And they thrived most wonderfully. In other sections where the cattle ranged, other men had discovered that the most unpromising looking soil turned out very fertile when irrigated. I remember, myself, hunting quail 20 years ago over a dry "wash" on the plains below a canon. Apparently it consisted exclusively of gravel and big stones. I should not have thought it would grow burned loads. Two years ago I visited the place. Water had been led to this humble heap, and on it was one of the finest orange groves I have ever seen. —Stewart Edward White, in Country Life in America.

Danger of Dirty Trough. Don't expect the stock to drink from a dirty trough. They won't do it and will suffer in consequence.

20 Pretty Rooms in this FREE BOOK

—don't you want to see them? Prep two other people's new homes and get the latest ideas for your own decorating. Our book tells about the FREE Color Plans your expert designers will send you for any rooms you wish to decorate. You will be glad to know more about

Alabastine
The Beautiful Wall Tint
Alabastine Company
25 South Main Street, New York City, N. Y.

Many a married man has a chaperon in his wife.

"Pink Eye" is Epidemic in the Spring. Try Murine Eye Remedy for Reliable Relief.

Women lean toward mystery, but men lean toward mastery.

Since it is worth while to be well, take Garfield Tea. Nature's Medicine.

After sympathizing with people who are in trouble many a man begins to feel like a hypocrite.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer, Jr. and the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. No.

His Work.
"An electrician ought to be a social success."
"Why an electrician especially?"
"Because he is so well posted on current topics."

Faint Hearts and Fair Ladies.
Frost—And the beautiful blonde married that rich old duffer simply because he had valvular trouble.
Snow—Yet still some people say faint heart never won fair lady.

Marie Tempest's Nose.
At the Lenten musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria a young matron related a bon-mot of Marie Tempest's.
"Miss Tempest's nose is frightfully pug, isn't it?" she began. "Well, I met her at a tea once, and she joked about her nose as if it belonged to someone else."
"When the Creator," she said, "was looking for a nose for me he took, you see, the first one that turned up."

Flattery.
Edward D. Easton, one of the biggest manufacturers of talking machines in the world, has an idea that everybody is as much interested in grand opera as he is. He gives weekly concerts at his home and makes all his servants, who represent various nationalities, listen to them. Once a Swedish housemaid gave signs of intense satisfaction at the hearing of a particularly long and shrill record by the great soprano, Lina Cavalieri.
"So you like that?" asked Mr. Easton, all puffed up because his grand opera had made such a hit.
"Ay 'tink it base grand," replied Alma. "It sound to me just lak de way de freesh cook she cry las, when 'houseban' die."—Popular Magazine.

COFFEE HURTS One In Three.

It is difficult to make people believe that coffee is a poison to at least one person out of every three, but people are slowly finding it out, although thousands of them suffer terribly before they discover the fact.

A New York hotel man says: "Each time after drinking coffee I become restless, nervous and excited, so that I was unable to sit five minutes in one place, was also inclined to vomit and suffer from loss of sleep, which got worse and worse."

"A lady said that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, and suggested that I try Postum. I laughed at the thought that coffee hurt me, but she insisted so hard that I finally had some Postum made. I have been using it in place of coffee ever since, for I noticed that all my former nervousness and irritation disappeared. I began to sleep perfectly, and the Postum tasted as good or better than the old coffee, so what was the use of sticking to a beverage that was injuring me?"

"One day on an excursion up the country I remarked to a young lady friend on her greatly improved appearance. She explained that some time before she had quit using coffee and taken to Postum. She had gained a number of pounds and her former palpitation of the heart, humming in the ears, trembling of the hands and legs and other disagreeable feelings had disappeared. She recommended me to quit coffee and take Postum and was very much surprised to find that I had already made the change."

"She said her brother had also received great benefits from leaving off coffee and taking on Postum." "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new case against coffee time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.